Recommended Single Family Lot Erosion and Sediment Control Plans

Preventing Erosion

Evaluate the Site

This diagram illustrates the key points to protecting individual building sites. Every building site is unique and should be evaluated for potential erosion and sediment loss. It is not difficult to predict where soil will erode. Rain falling and water flowing over bare ground will create erosion. Understanding the drainage on the site and where storm water runoff will flow is critical in planning for erosion control.



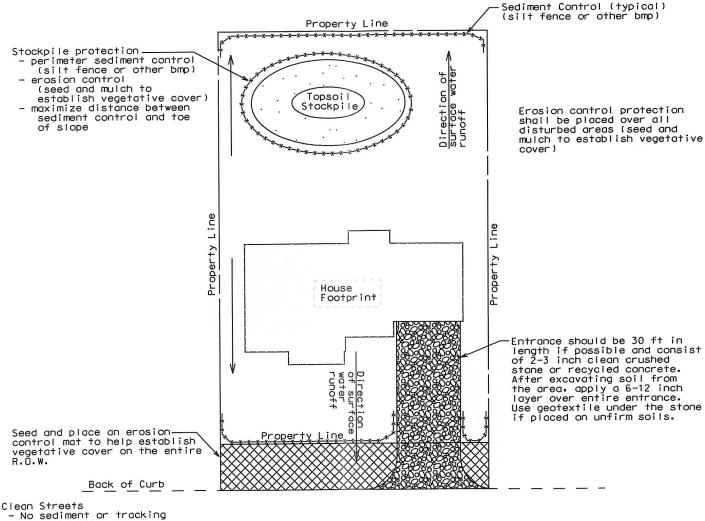
Revegetate the Site
Prevent erosion on
individual lots with
ground cover. The soils
are not left bare during
home construction. Sites
are covered with straw
mulch and/or vegetation
to prevent erosion from
occurring.





This rolled erosion control product (RECP) is used to prevent erosion and keep the streets clean while homes are being built. A sediment barrier is needed until vegetative cover is established.

If surface water flowage easement feature present then seed and mulch for establishment of permanent vegetation.



onto streets

—X—X—X—
Sediment Control (silt fence, compost socks, wattles, or other similar bmps)
Note: Additional rows of sediment control may be needed on steeper slopes to break-up slope length. Place controls on the contour. When installing on the contour, the base of each end of silt fence should be at the same elevation as the top of the center of the fence in order to impound water.

Gravel construction entrance

Note: Install the entrance immediately following the placement of footing and foundation structures.

Direction of surface water runoff

Erosion control mat and vegetation

Waste containment
Note: Indicate where wastes will be contained on-site (construction debris. concrete washout. sanitary waste. paint and other chemicals or indicate that you will use regional/development structures)

Final Stabilization and Soil Quality Restoration
It is recommended that post construction soils have a minimum of 5% organic matter and 40% soil pore space. This can be achieved by incorporating a minimum of 2 inches of organic material such as compost while tilling to a minimum depth of 12 inches.

Protecting Streets & Inlets

Rock Entrances are a best management practice used to reduce tracking of sediment onto roadways. All traffic off and onto a home site should use the rock entrance. Routing traffic onto the driveway



will protect areas with seed and mulch along the curb and prevent sediment loss into the street and storm drain inlets.



This rock entrance provides mud-free access for construction workers and building materials.

Special care should be given to street inlets, as they are a direct conduit to local waterways. Inlet

protection should be the last line of defense for protecting local streams and surface water.



A street view and the inside of one type of inlet protection device.

